

pale salmon-coloured tint on the upper breast, which I do not recollect to have met with in *C. typus*. The immature specimens of *C. typus*, however, approach more closely than the adults to the adult plumage of *C. ruficollis*, the cross-barring on the upper surface of the immature *C. typus* being as extensively distributed as in the adult of *C. ruficollis*, though, except on the tertials and rectrices, it is paler and less strongly marked. I may also mention that the young birds of *C. typus* have the lesser wing-coverts edged with brown, and short dark shaft-marks on the feathers of the upper breast.

In *C. ruficollis* the young bird has the plumage throughout of a darker hue than the adult; this is especially the case on the crown of the head, where the rufous tint is deeper than in the adult, and, in addition, each feather has a somewhat broad black shaft-mark; all the feathers of the upper part of the mantle are more or less edged with rufous brown, this edging being broadest on the lesser wing-coverts; the transverse bands on the lower surface are less regular than in the adult, and all the intermediate spaces are a rich fulvous instead of being white as in the old bird. I have here noted these details, as Mr. Sharpe does not refer to the immature plumage of either species.

Mr. Sharpe gives "the whole of Africa" as the habitat of *C. ruficollis*; but it is absent from the northern portion of that continent, not extending further northward, so far as I am aware, than Senegambia towards the north-west, and Nubia towards the north-east; and I must add that the only evidence I have of its extending to Nubia is a specimen in the Norwich Museum, which was stated to be Nubian by the late Jules Verreaux, through whose hands it passed into that collection. It appears, however, to be a common species in Sennaar, and also to occur, though less abundantly, in Abyssinia.

XII.—*Second Note on the Species of the Tyrannine Genus
Hirundinea.* By P. L. SCLATER.

IN an article on the Tyrannine genus *Hirundinea*, published

in this Journal for 1869 (p. 196 *et seqq.*), I pointed out the distinctions between the three well-marked species of this group, and described their geographical ranges so far as they were known to me. Retaining the term *ferruginea* of Gmelin for the Guianan form with uniform dark back and tail, I referred Vieillot's term *bellicosa* to the Colombian and Peruvian form (which differs from the preceding in having the inner webs of the tail-feathers ferruginous red), and applied to the South-east Brazilian bird, which is at once distinguished by its ferruginous rump, the name *rupestris* of Prince Maximilian. Prof. Reinhardt, however, from whom I had obtained the loan of the skin upon which my diagnosis and figure of the so-called *H. bellicosa* were based, did not quite agree with my views as to the synonymy of this species. He was of opinion that the term *bellicosa* of Vieillot, founded upon Azara's description of his "*Suiriri roxo obscuro*" (Apunt. ii. p. 129), was more likely to be referable to the Brazilian bird (my *H. rupestris*), and has stated his reasons for this view in his excellent memoir on the avifauna of the Campos of Brazil*. So persuaded was he that the term "*bellicosa*" was not applicable to the Peruvian species to which I had applied it, that he proposed a new designation for the latter—*Hirundinea sclateri*—as being the "*H. bellicosa*, Scl. nec Vieill."

Although Mr. Salvin and I were sufficiently convinced by Prof. Reinhardt's argument to refer Vieillot's term *bellicosa* to the Brazilian species, and to employ the name *sclateri* for the Peruvian form in our 'Nomenclator' (p. 51), it was with great satisfaction that a short time ago I received a skin of *Hirundinea* which set any lingering doubts I might have had on the subject at rest. Amongst the birds collected by Mr. E. W. White, F.Z.S., during his recent expedition to the upper provinces of the Argentine Republic†, was a skin of *Hirundinea* obtained at Puente de Andalgalá, Catamarca, in September 1880, which completely agrees with Brazilian

* Bidrag til Kundskab om Fuglefaunaen i Brasiliens Campos, in Vid. Medd. Kjöbenhavn, 1870.

† Cf. Ibis, 1881, p. 599.

specimens. It necessarily follows that Azara's *Suiriri roxo obscuro* (undè *Tyrannus bellicosus* of Vieillot) must be referred to the same species, and not to the Peruvian bird. The three species should therefore stand as follows :—

a. *Uropygio dorsoque concoloribus, fusco-nigricantibus.*

a'. *Caudâ unicolori.*

1. *HIRUNDINEA FERRUGINEA* (Gm.), ex Guianâ et Amazoniâ inf. (*vide* Ibis, 1869, p. 196, t. v. fig. 2).

b'. *Caudæ rectricibus in pogonio interno ferrugineis.*

2. *HIRUNDINEA SCLATERI*, Reinh., ex Peruviâ et Colombiâ (= *H. bellicosa*, Ibis, 1869, p. 196, t. v. fig. 1).

b. *Uropygio ferrugineo.*

3. *HIRUNDINEA BELLICOSA* (Vieill.), ex Brasiliâ, Paraguay, et rep. Argent. (= *H. rupestris*, Ibis, 1869, p. 198, t. v. fig. 3).

XIII.—Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.

1. *Bennett on the Habits of the Black-breasted Buzzard.*

[Notes on the Habits of the Black-breasted Buzzard, *Gypsoictinia melanosternon*, Gould. By K. H. Bennett. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vi. p. 146.]

Mr. Bennett believes this rare Australian bird to be confined to the plains of the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan rivers, where it feeds on reptiles' and birds' eggs. The nest and eggs are described.

2. *Bocage on West-African Birds.*

[Aves das possessões portuguezas d'Africa occidental. Vigesima primeira lista. Por J. V. Barboza du Bocage. Journ. Sci. Lisboa, no. xxx. 1881.]

Prof. J. V. Barboza du Bocage's *twenty-first* list gives 34 species, of which examples were collected at Caconda by Sr. Anchieta at the end of 1880 and in January 1881. All are known species. One example of *Coracias spatulatus* was in the collection.